

On Dr.—That although the anti-Americans make many base charges against the American party, yet they are guilty of the very charges they so industriously circulate. Read the official proceedings of the late Clinton Convention, at which all the delegates were forced to subscribe to a solemn declaration before they were permitted to take their seats.

FARTHER.—It is a noticeable fact that the published proceedings contain no account of the discussions which arose upon the organization of the Convention and upon the resolutions when they were reported.

The above is from a recent number of the Raleigh Star, and shows conclusively the Know-Nothing character of that paper, if it does not indicate something even worse. If the Star had known anything about the Clinton Convention, it could not have published this article without the suggestion of a palpable and known falsehood. If it knew nothing about it, it is equally culpable for inventing charges. The declaration was plain, voluntary, unanimously carried on motion, and unhesitatingly signed by every delegate. We were one of the Secretaries, and mainly drew up the official proceedings, and know that there was no discussion upon the organization, nor upon the resolutions when reported, save in the nature of a subsequent personal explanation by Mr. McEachin, which did not form part of the official proceedings.

No material motion of any kind involving any discussion was omitted in the official report, and we will stake our reputation upon the fairness and accuracy of that report, as will also Mr. Yates, the other Secretary, and we have no hesitation in saying that we will be borne out by the members of the Convention. Our twinkling coterie ought to know what it talks about before it charges either falsehood or suppression of facts upon the officers of an open Convention, held in the face of day, without any chances for concealment, and no desire for secrecy. We want to make no false representations to the world—to publish no false reports, nor make false charges, nor will we permit these charges upon ourselves to pass unnoticed, without branding them as they deserve.

Yesterday the great political contest in Virginia was decided. In common with our readers, we look forward to the result with deep interest. A Governor, Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, Commissioners of Public Works, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature were chosen.

A deeper feeling has been evoked than at any previous time in the history of that State, many as have been the exciting contests waged within her borders. The largest vote heretofore polled in Virginia, was in 1852, when the aggregate vote was 129,605, of which Pierce got 72,413; Scott 57,192; leaving a majority for Pierce of 15,221. The census of 1850 showed the total number of white males in the State to have been 206,758, exhibiting the fact that 77,213 white males over 21 years of age did not vote in 1852. A sufficient increase has since taken place to swell this number to full 80,000 above the vote of 1852, and it is quite probable that the tremendous excitement now pervading the State, will bring out at least one-half of this reserve. Upon this hypothesis, and we think it a fair one, "Sam" must do better than even his boasted seventy thousand "men in Buckram," if he expects to carry the State. But in truth, we have no sort of idea that he has any such number.

It is too late to go on the brag game, even if we were inclined, or had anything to gain by it. We seriously believe that Henry A. Wise will be the next Governor of Virginia, and that the Democrats will carry at least eleven of the thirteen Congressmen. Were we inclined to bet, which we are not, we would be quite as apt to risk the eleven Congressmen as the Governor, for there can be no doubt that Mr. Wise has had an up-hill road of it, having had to encounter difficulties even in his own party. We do not think Mr. Wise by any means the most popular candidate that could have been started, although there can be no question of his chivalrous character and splendid abilities. The first telegraphic rumors will be the most favorable for the Know-Nothing candidates, coming, as they will, from the towns in which their strength is greatest.

"IS IT WHIG CONCERN?"—Under the above caption the Herald refers to our having re-published the admirable letter of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., on the principles and practices of the "Know-Nothings," and seems to take exception to our having omitted to state that Mr. Stephens is a Whig, which the Herald appears to consider conclusive evidence that Know-Nothingism is not a "Whig concern" since Mr. Stephens, a Whig, is opposed to it.

Now really, we supposed that every man who knew anything at all of politics, would know that Stephens, of Georgia, was a Whig, nor could his coming out as he does tend in any way to disprove the assertion that Know-Nothingism is mainly a "Whig concern." Since Mr. Stephens, an enthusiastic Whig, declines being a candidate for Congress for the reason that a large number of his political friends have gone into the secret order called Know-Nothings, and he, an able and popular Whig, in a former district, is left without a party unless he chooses to go with them. That Mr. Stephens is not, in many points, an admirer of the administration is apparent, but we choose to publish the letter as he has given it to the world, in full and without garbling—without note or comment.

Our allies are about as bad off as they conveniently can be. So far as Sebastopol is concerned, they are whipped. They can't take it now, and if not now, never. They may have gained some trifling advantage at the expense of whole millions of iron, tons of powder, and thousands of men, but, practically, their cannonade on Sebastopol has only resulted in wearing out their guns, exhausting their ammunition, discouraging their men, and proving the futility of their attack. Their situation is really more critical than that of the Russians. Having gone after wool they have come back shorn, or would come back shorn if they could come back at all.

The worst feature in the news is that which indicates approaching famine. Provisions are near about famine prices in the United States, with a bad prospect. It seems that at St. Petersburg every article of consumption was at famine prices. The insurrections in the Ukraine have, no doubt, had their origin in scarcity, as they seem to be directed rather against the landed proprietors than the government. Such scarcity, prevailing in the two great producing countries of the world, leaves but a cold look-out for those countries of Western Europe in which there is a permanent deficiency, and which are compelled, in the best of times, to depend upon a foreign supply to complete the amount necessary for consumption. The countries of the Danube ravaged by war, or occupied by non-producing masses, can hardly feed themselves. The war stops all supplies from the Baltic, even if war did not seriously interfere with production. Trade suffers from the abstraction of capital. Everything and everybody suffers, and must continue to suffer. Who can gain? Some soundly contracted may make fortunes by speculation, but the whole people of the world must lose. A pretty game war is.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday evening of next County Court, (June 12th, 1855.) Hon. Warren Winslow, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is expected to be present and address his fellow citizens. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

From the Daily Journal of the 18th inst.

THE HERALD.—We feel rather too unwell to-day to write a long article about anything, and luckily no lengthened reply is needed to the Herald of yesterday. The Herald without touching the point of antagonism in principle between the constitution which prohibits religious distinctions in our civil government, and the Know-Nothing organization which makes such distinction one of its great hobbies, proceeds to quote Virginia resolutions in favor of the exclusion of persons thereafter to become citizens, from certain offices, whereas the K. N. organization by banding its members together for the exclusion of those already citizens, is evidently *ex post facto* in its operation, and tends in fact to an abrogation of the implied contract between the person becoming a citizen and the government accepting him as such. On the one part there is an abrogation of all allegiance to, and a waiver of all right of protection from any other government, and particularly that under which the individual was born, with an oath of allegiance to the United States. On the other part, the person so becoming a citizen receives all the rights, privileges and eligibilities of such, with the exceptions known and stated in the Constitution. Is not a banding together for the purpose of making in fact inequalities and disqualifications, at war with this implied contract, unconstitutional in its principles and practices? Now, it is proper to remark that the length of residence required of the foreign born individual previous to being allowed to become a citizen, is never pretended to have been settled by the Constitution. It is simply a matter of Congressional enactment, while the best opinion seems to be that State suffrage is purely a matter of State Constitutional law.

We think an allusion to New Hampshire in support of the doctrine of religious exclusion comes with rather a bad grace from a paper that attacked General Pierce on account of this very feature of its Constitution excluding Catholics.

What General Wilson said at Boston was identical with what he said at Taunton a few evenings since, that if the Know Nothing party committed the error of ignoring the slavery question "in that day, it would surely begin to die; and by the blessing of God, he would do what he could to make it die."

The Senator warned the order against attempting to ignore this question. He went for annihilating all dough-faces, etc.

That the Senator does not believe that the party has committed the error against which he warned it, is evident, from his accepting the appointment of its delegate to the June Convention at Philadelphia.

Some half dozen rabid abolition papers for whom even Gerrit Smith was not strong enough, don't think the K. N.'s strong enough either, and therefore the K. N.'s are perfectly national, so says the Herald. If the Herald will produce a single State election North wherein Sam has beaten the administration, in which the aforesaid Sam did not attack the Nebraska bill, it will be making a much better showing for its cause, or farther, if it will produce a single K. N. and anti-administration paper from Philadelphia to the Astorick which does not attack the administration on account of this same bill it will produce a curiosity. The New York Herald, which is nothing long and didn't get a foreign mission, curses all round the premises, but as it has no sort of principle and can only be classed as non-descript, we presume no body will quote it as matter of authority.

Our list of Congressmen elect is not at hand. We will publish the New York list with politics and leanings in a day or two, so as to set the whole matter plainly before our readers. They will then see for themselves the value of the Herald's assertions.

In answer to the Herald's closing enquiry as to what we mean by saying that "we were as old a man we would also be as old a citizen," etc., we reply, that we understand political citizenship to commence with the age of 21 years. We do not suppose that the editor of the Herald, or any other person, desires his political existence farther back than his coming of age. Having passed our boyhood in the United States we were legally admissible the day we became of age, and did actually become qualified and vote for members of Congress, President, etc., at the first elections held after that time. As for being as old a man see Wheeler's History.

SAMPSON COUNTY.—We have just received from our agent C. C. McCrummen, Esq., an account of his collections made for the Journal during the last Superior Court at Clinton. Mr. McC., says: "I found the subscribers of the Journal most of them ready and willing to pay their dues." The return of his collections affords abundant evidence of this fact, being fully up to the limit of the most prosperous period—in fact, a little in advance of any similar collection in the county. We return to our friends in Sampson our sincere thanks for their continued and increasing support, and their prompt and cheerful payment. There are no better subscribers to be found anywhere.

It is due to Mr. McCrummen, to say that we have found him uniformly faithful and zealous for the interests of those placing business in his hands and courteous to those against whom he has claims.

MECKLENBURG FLOUR.—A gentleman of this place, just returned from Charlotte, laid on our table yesterday a specimen of Mecklenburg Flour, in the shape of some biscuits made therefrom, under the superintendence of the excellent lady of our worthy friend Sadler, "mine host" of "Sadler's Hotel," in Charlotte. They prove two things—that good Mecklenburg Flour is equal to the best in the world, and that they know exactly how to use it as it should be used, at Sadler's Hotel, a place where the traveller feels at home and comfortable. Mr. Sadler was our first friend in this State, and we have always since felt a pride and pleasure in knowing him still to be such, and in reciprocating that feeling towards him and his.—Daily Journal, 22d inst.

AWFUL CRUELTY.—The papers of Virginia, for the last two or three months, have been ferocious. They have recorded, with the most savage glees, instances of "skinning," "flaying," and annihilating on the stump, put Indian orgies to the blush, and of perfect "swallowings," which New Zealand could not match. Political cannibalism has been the order of the day. One hundred and forty-three prominent politicians have been skinned, some of them several times—ninety-two have been flayed, seven hundred and eighty-four have been completely annihilated, and something less than a thousand have been swallowed without salt, and the "fur" has been flying promiscuously. The flayed and skinned will get a new cuticle—the swallowed men have been bolted whole, and will come forth again a la John, and even the annihilated will enjoy a sort of ghastly existence, not much different from their former state. Time was, as Mr. Macbeth facetiously remarked, that when the brains were out the man would die, but this was in old Pagan times, when brains were considered necessary, especially to a politician. "Sam" has changed all this.

37—The Herald and its associate organs, or, as it would elegantly remark, papers of that "kindney," (why not also say livers, lights and gizzards) insist that the Know Nothings are not antagonistic to the principles of the Constitution because they do not propose to effect their objects by open legal enactment, which the constitution prohibits, but by the Seward process of a higher law, registered in council, and carried into effect by means of an oath-bound confederacy. It is as much as to say, "we admit that the constitution prohibits certain things being done by the people's representatives in Congress, and by this prohibition the framers of the constitution distinctly affirmed their belief in the propriety and impolicy of doing such things, but if this constitution does stand in the way of our doing such things in a legal constitutional manner, we will yet effect our objects by means of our own higher law." That is about the gist of the whole matter. Whether such evasions and higher-lawisms will go down with a truth-loving constitutional people remains to be seen. It is nonsense to talk about "rehashes," etc. Two and two will always amount to four, and truth is none the less true because resisted. In the search after novelty we never wish to be drawn into error. The principles of the constitution, and the laws enacted under it, and the policy pursued mainly in the administration of the government, are too sacred to be risked at the beck and nod of every new-fangled ism or old and exploded one breaking out in a fresh place. As for adopted citizens or any other citizens becoming office-hunters by profession, we are, and we think we are known to be, as much opposed to it as any man living, but if we are to have adopted citizens at all, let it be felt that they are really children of the State, and not a Pariah caste, inferior to their fellow-citizens—not only subjects, but also citizens of the government. From the nature of things Americans do and must rule America. Out-numbering adopted citizens near about six to one, native citizens have the matter in their own hands. It is for them to say whether the country is indeed to be a mother to the children of her adoption or a step-mother. The country is strong enough to be liberal and honorable, and cannot require secret oath-bound societies for her protection.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—A fuller examination of the details of the foreign news, by the Baltic, goes to confirm all our worst fears of the distress inevitably impending over the civilized world, both in a commercial and monetary point of view, and in the still more painful certainty of a threatened famine. Even in Russia a deep feeling exists among the peasantry, whose means of livelihood are taken from them for support of the army, without adequate compensation; and the abstraction of laborers from the cultivation of the soil, has raised every necessary of life to starvation prices.

The allies are again at a stand-still before Sebastopol awaiting reinforcements. They calculate on being able to concentrate an additional field force of 70,000 men in the rear of the Russians, to prevent the Russian army in the field being able to give any aid to Sebastopol. The London Times actually begins to dream of success, though what sort of success, no one can tell. It is evidently believed, that complete success in the field—the perfect possession of the Crimea, must precede the fall of Sebastopol; a sage conclusion, which, however true and apparent, has taken eight months to beat into the heads of the allied generals and cabinets.

Louis Napoleon, it seems, is not going to the Crimea. The recent attempt at assassination seems to have exerted a deeply depressing effect upon his spirits, and warned him of the danger of leaving France. The news from China would seem to indicate the failure of the Revolution. The insurgents have been driven off from Shanghai and Canton, and the victorious Imperialists have been guilty of the most atrocious cruelties. The reported Christianity of the insurgent leader and his followers seems to have been a sort of humbug. Their distorted jargon approaches about as nearly to Christianity as a dog-faced monkey does to the human species. We can't see what interest we should feel in the affairs of China, save in so far as a state of war there interrupts trade.

They have had an earthquake at Japan which has been quite destructive.

RAIN.—The blessed rain has once more fallen upon us, and it was never more needed. We only hope that it has extended to some considerable distance on all sides of us, so that the crops may be revived and food grown for the support of man and beast.

We thought yesterday that we discerned signs of rain. Something was bound to happen since our neighbor of the Commercial neglected to pay his respects to his old friend the Pope. And our predictions have come true. Verily, it lightened, and it thundered, and it rained, and it blew.

COULDN'T KEEP FROM IT.—We knew that our neighbor of the Commercial could not—positively could not keep from talking about his friend the Pope. Really we begin to fear that our venerable coterie may be somewhat Popishly inclined. He has an evident weakness that way, and we would respectfully suggest to his K. N. brethren the appointment of a Committee to watch over and confirm their wavering brother. We cannot too seriously deplore, in anticipation, the falling away of a K. N. brother of so much height. It makes us feel bad all over, but then human nature is very fallible.

Talking about Bulls, and big bulls, and little bulls, did it ever strike our neighbor that he might have a right to a musical reputation, and be called "Old Bull." As for the deputy "papa"-ship, we have no aspirations in that way. It is not a matter to be deplored. We would prefer going on our own hook, if at all.

We renew our warnings to the editor of the Commercial—he is in danger. Does he not remember what Pope (the crooked Pope) said?

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen; But, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Our coterie has fed so long on Romish horrors, that now he can calmly endure them, and will shortly be brought to embracing all the tenets and observances of that church, perhaps to the extent of going to Rome to kiss the Pope's big toe. That will be going, what he calls, the big figure. What a big man we'll have then, won't we? Yes, verily!

37—We had the pleasure of meeting in our streets to-day, C. C. Henderson, Esq., of Lincolnton, one of the Commissioners of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road at that place. He speaks in glowing terms of the warm feeling manifested in favor of the work in his section. Old Lincoln is coming up manfully to the work.

37—The Wilmington Light Infantry paraded yesterday for target practice, we were pleased to see, in all their original strength, making a fuller turnout than had been exhibited for months past. The company marched well and presented a fine appearance generally. We learn that it is again on the increase, receiving an accession of new members at every meeting. The prize for target-shooting—a silver goblet—was won by L. B. Erambert. The company had a dinner in the woods, two or three miles from town.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The following extracts from the two leading K. N. organs in New Jersey speak for themselves. The Gazette is the State organ of the order—the Newark Mercury is the paper through which John Miner Botts, a Virginian, thought proper to give to the world his Know-Nothing manifesto:

From the New Jersey State Gazette
The great American movement of the day, as it steadily advanced in power from a sympathy inseparable from all that is patriotic and virtuous, encountered in its career the black stain of domestic slavery, with the dogma that slavery is national, and freedom sectional. But it will be found no stumbling block in its way. The American party, like the Whigs of old, will maintain the principle of liberty at least. They cannot shut their eyes to the existence of the monstrous enormity of throwing open to slavery new territories long since consecrated to freedom by a compact so solemn, that its repudiation must stagger all faith in all future compromises. They cannot refuse to protect to the full, and to vote against the further increase of slave States. The American party of New Jersey are clear and decided on this point. While they plant themselves upon the Constitution, conceding to slavery the ground it now occupies, and refusing to interfere with it as a local institution, they lift up their hands in protestations of its being carried into new territories, to be hereafter admitted into the confederacy as slave States.

The complexion of the next Congress points to this conclusion beyond a doubt. The friends of Americanism and freedom have on hundred and sixteen members in the House already, marked by a distinctive characteristic—an abhorrence of the Nebraska infamy. There is not a man of them to whom this peculiar virtue was not indispensable for his election. No matter how loosely their other principles stand up on them, upon this question the people were unanimous. It was everywhere the test, and almost everywhere the triumph. That victory, on behalf of freedom, is a victory of the American party; and when that party shall elect to abandon the fruits of the conquest—and bow down like the Democracy, to the black idol of an extension of the domain of slavery, the party will die and disappear, with an odium on the name for which all atonement will be futile.

[From the Newark Mercury.]
This is the language of our New Jersey press in reference to the connection of the American movement with the slavery question, and it faithfully represents the public sentiment of the State. We are not alone in the task of quieting or destroying the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North, it would be broken into fragments by the power of a public opinion, which nothing could withstand. For ourselves, we were convinced that its action in New Jersey tended in a pro-slavery direction, or towards any further compromise with this evil, we should not hesitate for a moment to stand aloof from it, and with the organization. But we know that this is not the case. We know that there are no truer opponents of the slave oligarchy than those who march forward to clear victory under the banner of the American party in New Jersey. We know that no other public men than those known for their devotion to human freedom could be elected as our representatives to Congress, and we feel confident that when the Senators are to be chosen this consideration will also be regarded as of primary importance. There is no sickly conservatism in New Jersey now. The people understand that slavery is aggressive and they are prepared to meet it.

From the Union.
The following reasons ought to be potent with every native-born American for the rejection of know-nothingism:

1. Because, according to its rules, the American-born son (who has never borne arms) of an Englishman who fought against our country can hold office, when the American-born son of an American who fought for the country cannot, if his conscientious convictions incline him to be a Catholic or a Jew, or even though his son, his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, his brothers, and the corresponding relatives of his wife, may have all borne arms, all shed their blood, and all freely expended their time and money, in defence of our country and its liberties.

2. Because, according to its rules, not only an American-born son is disqualified for office, but even the American-born citizen, but even the know-nothing himself is deprived of that natural right of every man to change his religion at will, and to embrace any mode of faith which his earnest investigations convince him is right.

3. Because, according to its rules, an American-born young man is artfully inveigled into an association, the property of whose measures he has not had time or means fully to consider or determine, and when satisfied that they are unjust, illiberal, and anti-American, finds himself entrapped by an oath which would seek to attain him for denouncing the wrong.

4. Because, according to its spirit always, and its practice already, if know-nothingism were fully in possession of the government, the most disgusting and harassing espionage, searches, and seizures would necessarily ensue, in violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several States. This is evidenced by the proceedings of the Hiss committee at the Roxbury school, which were in violation of State and United States constitutions; and it would not be long before such committee would be established all over the country in our private dwelling-houses.

5. Because know-nothingism engenders imbecility and littleness of soul in our young men, by teaching them that patriotic deeds and intellectual qualifications go for nothing, but that the place of their birth is of chief importance. "You are proud of your country, but my country is Sweden," said an admirable reply, the latter is most annoying.

6. Because, for all the foregoing reasons, if know-nothingism (falsely called Americanism) should become predominant, all the grandeur inspired by heroic actions, moral and intellectual worth, perfect religious equality, and the refuge and encouragement which our country offers to the noble soul fleeing from despotism, would be made void, and the country become a cause of unreasoning bigotry, and a spurious because brainless patriotism.

F. J.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1855.

For the Journal.
BEATTY'S BRIDGE, N. C., May 19, 1855.
In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of citizens of Bladen and New Hanover was held this day, when, on motion of Dr. Wm. H. Beatty, Wm. R. Henry was chosen the chair, and Jno. S. James appointed Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting to be for aid in building the contemplated Railroad through this region of country, and suggested that, as the time for talking was past, action now should be the word. He, therefore, with the consent of the meeting, appointed a committee, consisting of C. J. Dickson, D. P. Beatty, and R. J. Fennell, to prepare a subscription list for stock in the W. C. & R. Railroad, which being drawn up, an immediate subscription of 240 shares was made.

(A motion of Dr. W. A. Beatty, C. J. Dickson, D. P. Beatty, and R. J. Fennell, were appointed a committee to obtain further subscriptions.)
On motion.
Resolved, inasmuch as this meeting was not fully attended, by reason of another meeting appointed at Colly, for a similar purpose, this meeting do now adjourn, to meet on the 24th of June, at Black River Chapel, at which time all the stock of the enterprise on Black River, are requested to attend.

WM. R. HENRY, Ch'n.
Jno. S. James, Sec'y.
Navy Department.
Secretary Dobbin returned to Washington yesterday morning, and has already resumed his official duties with characteristic energy and promptitude. His visit to North Carolina appears to have been of great service to him. The country will be glad to learn of his perfect restoration to vigorous health.—Wash. Union.

UNPARALLELED MEANNESS.—The corporation of Montreal visited Sir Edmund Walker, Head Governor General, to insist that city at the opening of the exhibition preparatory to sending to the Paris Exhibition. They engaged rooms for him at the Donegana House, and refused to pay the bills. Madame S. Julien, the landlady, has accordingly, sued Sir Edmund for the amount.

"KEEP OFF THE PLATFORM."—According to the report of the New York State engineer and surveyor, over twelve million passengers were carried over sixteen of the main railroads of that State during the last year. Out of this immense number but twelve were killed, and of those twelve eleven were standing on the platform.

37—David Reid, the Know-Nothing candidate of the 3d Congressional District, made a speech in Fayetteville last Friday night, the 18th inst. The Carolina of Saturday says:

"Mr. Reid addressed the citizens of Fayetteville last night, in several other gentlemen present, as he called it—his know-nothingism. The speech consisted entirely of a repetition of the logic published every day in newspapers advocating the secret party, and was, undoubtedly, the weakest effort we ever heard from a man of Mr. Reid's reputation as a speaker. He said the position he then occupied and would occupy during the summer was rather embarrassing, but for the Union induced him to take it, if he had said love for office would it not have been more correct?"—declared at length against the Catholic church and foreigners, but failed to throw any new light on the subject.

The closing scene was decidedly rich. After Mr. Reid had closed, some of Sam's friends, probably thinking that justice had not been done the subject, loudly called for the reading of the American party in the matter, but none had the courage to come to the rescue of "Samuel." [Somebody suggested that a call for prayers would be more appropriate.] Finally a cry was made for McKay, McKay, McKay. W. McL. McKay, Esq., [a good and true democrat] thinking that he was called, arose, and was about to pour some hard licks on the secret party, when such a yell and hissing was commenced as to completely drown what he said, and prevent his proceeding. The three cheers were proposed for Winslow, which were given. Also, three cheers for Sam and Davy were given. Somebody in the crowd then called for three groans for Winslow and McKay, to give which many know-nothing mouths were stretched. Three cheers were also proposed for Fred. Douglas. The whole affair was absolutely disgusting, and no doubt a majority of the members of the secret party themselves were ashamed of the proceedings. Sam's character, we think, was considerably injured by last night's operations."

Religious aspect of Know-Nothingism.

To the lovers of well-regulated civil and religious liberty there is something appalling in the progress of this new party. We stand aghast at the bare possibility of its getting control of the government, for if it is actually in control, the Legislature is at its disposal, and its probable action in the halls of Congress, we may look for deeds of blood and treachery not unworthy of the Spanish Inquisition. Knowing from sad experience that it was dangerous to blend Church and State—politics and religion—together, our forefathers wisely ignored an established church—left truth and error to combat upon an open field—and in the Constitution guarded against the rise of a worship of God as they saw best; or not worship him at all, if they saw proper. Since that time, politics and religion have been kept distinct, and the political parties of the country have been content to battle for the supremacy upon strict political issues. But a "change has come o'er the spirit of our dream," and one that may well awake the keenest anxiety in the breast of the Christian. Scarcely three-quarters of a century have elapsed since the framers of the Constitution are a party springs up, appealing to the worst prejudices and most ungovernable passions of man's nature, and proposes to change the whole feature of our government. Its avowed aim is to crush the power of Catholicism, and raise the Protestant church triumphant o'er its ruins—but, as we will show, this is all a masked lie. In our judgment, the Know-Nothing party is but a band of wild assassins, murdering forward under the assumed name of a religious political patriotism, with drawn daggers, to strike a deadly blow at the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the South. Look at its composition and then tell me if its loud protestations in favor of State rights, the purification of the ballot-box and of the Church, do not sound in your ears just like the Devil preaching to a saint. Its stronghold is in the abolition, whig, free-soil and infidel parties of the Union, and the manifesto of the theology of New England is unsound. Now for a section of this Union where men deny the obligation of an oath to support the Constitution, and where atheism, infidelity, socialism, and every other religious error flourishes, to rise up and avow their object to be the preservation of the Union and the purification of the church, is sheer impudence and hypocrisy. This order has the sanction of the heaven of politics, and its composition is not to be found either in its religion or politics; hence our people should shun it. The whigs, free-soilers and abolitionists have each and all been striving for many years to get control of the country, and shape its policy—the whig, to engrave upon it a protective tariff and national bank—the abolitionist, to abolish slavery or disestablish the Catholic religion, and the free-soiler, but time and again have they been defeated, and so utterly were they routed by the democratic party in the last campaign, that they despaired of ever achieving the victory under old names and issues. Hence they fraternized—set to work to found a party, with a new name and new issues, in order to win over the masses from their insinuating adherence to the democratic party. And lo! thence came the know-nothing, many up the skirts of the infidel and disaffected of all parties—with all religions, and often none at all; and appealing to the low down feelings of "Native Americans and Protestants." Is it not plain that this order has been founded for political purposes—and that its avowed principles are mere vote-traps? Its grand aim is to defeat the democratic party, and to do this, it seeks to divide the Americans into two parties—Union and Know-Nothing. It is the most cunning and craftiest of all parties, and its principles of their master. What base deception and damnable hypocrisy. Can the South find safety in its embrace? Do not visions of discord and civil war rush upon her sight, in view of the triumph of know-nothingism.

Can Protestants consent to forsake the Bible, the agency of the Holy Spirit, the pulpit and prayer-book, and undertake to crush the Catholicism by the power of law? Is it not an insult to God for them to do so? Does God require his church to be propagated by legislative edict? Not at all. What denunciation, then, of Christians will sanction the religious feature of know-nothingism? The Baptist surely not; they have suffered persecution enough in Europe and America, and filled with the milk of religious freedom. The Methodist no; they have not forgotten the early struggles and persecutions of Methodism—how its ministers, with hymn-book in pocket and saddle-bags on their arms, wandered from place to place, a despised and persecuted race. The Presbyterians? God forbid; their history is sufficiently dark with persecutions already. So reputation is know-nothingism to Protestantism, that they ought not and cannot agree. It is revolting to every Christian of a liberal mind, and must meet with a heavy condemnation. More anon.

—Anderson Gazette.
For the Journal.
MR. EDITOR.—After reading the sensible and truthful remarks of the correspondent of the Commercial, "Merchant," I have taken the liberty (with some hesitation) to go somewhat deeper into the matter. He very truthfully says, the Banks are not the sole makers of these hard times, of which we hear so much complaint, and upon which institutions we often hear bitter invectives unjustly heaped, by parties, too, who are totally ignorant of the duties of a Banking House. Without any pretence to the defence of the Banks, I shall only attempt to show how customers are often chargeable with stringent times. Banks are condemned for it. To proceed—Dry-goods merchants buy their goods on six, eight and nine months, which is considered a very great indulgence. They are brought to this market and sold for twelve—in many instances on a much longer credit—allowing all their bills to be collected on their nominal credit, (within the months), they lose the interest for just three months, which, on sales of a few thousand dollars per annum, at the present high price of money, would make quite an addition to their stock; but, when denied this, takes the profit from five times the amount, calculating their profits at twenty-five per cent. on all goods sold, which is said to be the maximum. Grocers buy their goods strictly upon cash, to wit—Pay for them very often before they get them, if the vessel is at all delayed, sell upon three months, get paid, by acceptance, in six, and then if the Banks do not negotiate the paper, they cry them down for want of liberality, when the drawer of the draft should be the party to censure. This delay of payment does not injure the merchant alone—it absolutely halves the paying class of customers, for the money he must convert into desirable stock, which they are willing to bid and pay for, and often stand in need of. To the reform—buy goods upon the usual indulgence, pay for them when you bid, and be contented. You save by it in the end, as you always know you stand and how deep you can go.

SUFFERER.

ARCHBISHOP KENNEDY'S PASTORAL.—TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE DENIED.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. John Murphy & Co., for a pamphlet copy of the "Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishops and Prelates of the Province of Baltimore." The concluding paragraph, addressed to the laity, will be read with interest:

Beloved Brethren of the laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus. For this is the will of God your sanctification. Be peaceable, sober, just and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practice patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist the ordinances of God, purchase to themselves wrath. To the General and State Governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction which you fully understand, and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you, both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted of you, as ourselves, have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have aroused these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff, we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at the mis-statements of our tenets, which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow citizens. Sam's character, as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicions thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved, and may come to the knowledge of the truth.

Less Cotton and More Breadstuffs.
The Savannah Republican, in view of the moral certainty that the Eastern war is to go on indefinitely, and the improbability of the continuance of such a condition of affairs, in the management of the average stock of cotton, recommends the people of the cotton growing States to plant more corn and less cotton. It suggests that wherever cotton already planted make a poor "stand," and is generally unpromising, better, by all odds, plough it up, and supply its place with more useful and more profitable products.

The New York Express recommends every man at the North who owns a patch of land, to put in corn, wheat or potatoes, articles which, at all times, are sure to find a ready and profitable market on the seaboard. In regard to the contradictory opinions as to whether there is really a scarcity in the country or not of flour and breadstuffs generally, the Express thinks that speculation and combination have something undoubtedly to do with keeping back supplies from the seaboard. In order to keep prices up to their present high mark, there is reason to believe that there is not more than just enough of flour in the country to meet our wants, until we gather the next harvest.

With favorable weather for six weeks or two months to come, it believes that we shall be, in a great degree, independent of the speculators.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.—The New York Herald of Thursday last has the following:

THE FRIENDS OF MILLARD FILLMORE IN THE FIELD.—The leaders of the old line Clay Whigs and a few of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, held a secret meeting in New York city on Friday evening last at Constitution Hall, for the purpose of devising the means necessary to place themselves in communication with the Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, and to secure for the ex-President the Know-Nothing nomination in 1856. Among those present at the meeting on Friday night last, was the Hon. John P. Kennedy of Baltimore, who, it will be recollected, was a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. The considerable visit of Mr. Kennedy to this city, as announced at the time, was to visit our navy yard, and the military defenses of our harbor. We are not particularly informed as to the deliberations and results of that meeting, but we do know that a new order was formed within a wheel, calling themselves "Templars," and the express object of their organization the entire Know-Nothing party for Mr. Fillmore in the next contest.